

**NPS ARCHIVE**  
**2000**  
**GODEK, P.**

DUDLEY KNOX LIBRARY  
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL  
MONTEREY CA 93943-5101





# NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

## Monterey, California



## THESIS

**EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS:  
A DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSPECTIVE**

by

Paul A. Godek

December 2000

Thesis Advisor:  
Associate Advisor:

Jerry L. McCaffery  
John E. Muttu

**Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.**





|   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <b>REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE</b>  |   |  | Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188                            |  |
| Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instruction, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188) Washington DC 20503.   |   |  |  |  |
| <b>1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)</b>   |   | <b>2. REPORT DATE</b><br>December 2000                         | <b>3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED</b><br>Master's Thesis |  |
| <b>4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE:</b> Emergency Supplemental Appropriations: Department of Defense Perspective  |   |  | <b>5. FUNDING NUMBERS</b>                                  |  |
| <b>6. AUTHOR(S)</b> Paul A. Godek   |   |  |  |  |
| <b>7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)</b><br>Naval Postgraduate School<br>Monterey, CA 93943-5000   |   |  | <b>8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER</b>            |  |
| <b>9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)</b><br>N/A   |   |  | <b>10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER</b>    |  |
| <b>11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES</b> The views expressed in this thesis are those of the author and do not reflect the official policy or position of the Department of Defense or the U.S. Government.   |   |  |  |  |
| <b>12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT</b><br>Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited   |   |  | <b>12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE</b>                              |  |
| <b>13. ABSTRACT (maximum 200 words)</b><br><p>The increased use of "emergency" supplemental appropriations is gaining awareness within the Department of Defense (DoD) and continues to reflect the pressure of budget caps in the congressional appropriations process. While the defense portion of supplementals has been relatively small since the Vietnam War, emergency supplementals for natural disasters, military contingencies, and peacekeeping have steadily increased since the Persian Gulf War. The primary objective of this study is to focus on the history, policies, and processes of emergency supplemental appropriations and how they impact the DoD budget. Data were obtained by applying a legislative history tracking methodology to over sixty emergency supplemental bills, including all significant dates within the bill process by fiscal year from 1974 to 1999. Analysis of the data support the conclusion that it is imperative that Congress exercise good budgetary discipline and discretion regarding emergency supplemental appropriations. It should require agencies to improve planning for emergencies in order to avoid creating new budgets and mid-year plus-ups. Congress can avoid mortgaging future defense readiness and still support the military's role in global emergency operations. Irrespective of improvements in budget planning, some level of supplemental appropriations will always be necessary to meet true budget emergencies.</p> |   |  |  |  |
| <b>14. SUBJECT TERMS</b> Emergency Supplemental Appropriations, Rescissions, Complex Emergencies  |   |  | <b>15. NUMBER OF PAGES</b> 70                              |  |
|   |   |  | <b>16. PRICE CODE</b>                                      |  |
| <b>17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT</b><br>Unclassified  | <b>18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE</b><br>Unclassified | <b>19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT</b><br>Unclassified | <b>20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT</b><br>UL                    |  |

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89)  
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



**Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited**

**EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS:  
A DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSPECTIVE**

Paul A. Godek  
Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy  
B.A., Saint Mary's College, 1988

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of

**MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MANAGEMENT**

from the

**NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL  
December 2000**

NPS ARCHIVE  
2000  
GODEKT

~~Thesis~~  
G523435  
c.1

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## ABSTRACT

DUDLEY KNOX LIBRARY  
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL  
MONTEREY CA 93943-5101

The increased use of “emergency” supplemental appropriations is gaining awareness within the Department of Defense (DoD) and continues to reflect the pressure of budget caps in the congressional appropriations process. While the defense portion of supplementals has been relatively small since the Vietnam War, emergency supplementals for natural disasters, military contingencies, and peacekeeping have steadily increased since the Persian Gulf War. The primary objective of this study is to focus on the history, policies, and processes of emergency supplemental appropriations and how they impact the DoD budget. Data were obtained by applying a legislative history tracking methodology to over sixty emergency supplemental bills, including all significant dates within the bill process by fiscal year from 1974 to 1999. Analysis of the data support the conclusion that it is imperative that Congress exercise good budgetary discipline and discretion regarding emergency supplemental appropriations. It should require agencies to improve planning for emergencies in order to avoid creating new budgets and mid-year plus-ups. Congress can avoid mortgaging future defense readiness and still support the military’s role in global emergency operations. Irrespective of improvements in budget planning, some level of supplemental appropriations will always be necessary to meet true budget emergencies.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|      |   |    |
|------|---|----|
| I.   | INTRODUCTION.....   | 1  |
| A.   | OBJECTIVES.....   | 1  |
| B.   | RESEARCH QUESTIONS .....  | 2  |
| C.   | SCOPE OF THE THESIS .....   | 3  |
| D.   | ORGANIZATION.....   | 3  |
|      | 1. Policy Issues .....  | 3  |
|      | 2. Process Issues.....  | 4  |
|      | 3. Historical Survey .....  | 4  |
|      | 4. Data Analysis .....  | 4  |
|      | 5. Summary and Conclusions.....   | 5  |
| II.  | EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS: BACKGROUND.....   | 7  |
| A.   | CLOSE-UP: EMERGENCY FUNDING AND DOD TASKING<br>DILEMMA.....                                     | 7  |
| B.   | DOD AND COMPLEX EMERGENCIES.....  | 9  |
| C.   | EMERGENCIES AND EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS.....   | 11 |
| D.   | SUMMARY.....  | 15 |
| III. | POLICY AND PROCESS ISSUES .....   | 17 |
| A.   | BACKGROUND.....   | 17 |
| B.   | THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET AND IMPOUNDMENT<br>CONTROL ACT OF 1974 AND GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS ..... | 20 |
|      | 1. Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974....                                 | 20 |
|      | 2. Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Acts of 1985<br>& 1987.....                    | 22 |
| C.   | THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990 (BEA) .....  | 25 |
|      | 1. Background.....  | 25 |
|      | 2. Congressional Budget Office and Emergency Spending Under<br>the BEA .....                    | 26 |
|      | 3. Emergency Appropriations and Budget Processes .....  | 27 |
| D.   | SUMMARY.....  | 30 |
| IV.  | EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS: PROCESS AND DATA ANALYSIS ....  | 31 |
| A.   | PROCESS ANALYSIS: CASE STUDY OF A SUPPLEMENTAL .....  | 31 |
| B.   | ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTALS: 1974-2000 .....  | 32 |
| C.   | DOD VIEWPOINT: PROCESS TIMING AND EFFECTS .....   | 35 |
| D.   | NON-DOD EMERGENCIES AND PORK BARREL POLITICS.....   | 38 |
| E.   | SUMMARY.....  | 40 |
| V.   | SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....  | 43 |
| A.   | SUMMARY.....  | 43 |
| B.   | CONCLUSIONS.....  | 44 |



|   |    |
|---|----|
| APPENDIX. LEGISLATIVE TRACKING OF EMERGENCY<br>SUPPLEMENTALS..... | 47 |
| LIST OF REFERENCES .....  | 49 |
| INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST .....                                   | 51 |

## LIST OF FIGURES

|             |   |    |
|-------------|---|----|
| Figure 1.1. | Major Operations in which Navy or Marine Corps Forces Participated 1990-1997. Source: [Ref. 3:pp. 155-156] .....                | 12 |
| Figure 3.1. | Discretionary Supplementals Net of Rescissions (As A share of total discretionary budget authority). Source: [Ref. 9:p. 5]..... | 23 |
| Figure 3.2. | Designated Emergency Spending, 1991-1998. Source: [Ref. 9:p. 4] .....   | 28 |
| Figure 4.1. | Supplemental Tracking Profile 1974-1999. Source: [Ref. 21].....   | 34 |
| Figure 4.2. | Domestic Supplemental Spending for Disasters and Post-1991 Supplemental Emergency Spending. Source: [Ref. 9:p. 6].....          | 39 |

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## LIST OF TABLES

|            |  |    |
|------------|--|----|
| Table 1.1. | Analysis of Major Naval Operations 1990-1997. Source: [Ref. 3:pp. 155-156].....  | 13 |
| Table 3.1. | Designated And Contingent Emergency Spending, 1991-1998. (In Millions of Dollars of Budget Authority). Source: [Ref. 9:p. 4-5] ..... | 29 |
| Table 4.1. | Supplemental Appropriations Analysis 1974-1999. Source: [Ref 21].....  | 36 |
| Table 4.2. | FY 1991 Desert Storm Supplemental Analysis. Source: [Ref. 21] .....  | 37 |

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The author would like to acknowledge Dr. Jerry McCaffery, Captain John E. Mutty, USN, Ret., and Greta E. Marlatt, who generously provided their support throughout the information gathering and completion of this thesis.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

# **I. INTRODUCTION**

## **A. OBJECTIVES**

The primary objective of this study is to provide a better understanding of the history, policies, and processes of emergency supplemental appropriations and how they directly impact the national defense budget. It also provides an understanding of the policy for emergency designations, the process of how they have been funded, and how they relate to federal budget spending caps. In addition, it describes for the reader how past emergencies have impacted the overall federal budget, resulting in either a positive or negative effect on the availability of discretionary, e.g., defense funds.

The increased use of “emergency” supplemental appropriations is gaining increased awareness within the Department of Defense (DoD) and continues to reflect the pressure of federal budget caps in the congressional appropriations process. In addition to thirteen regular annual appropriations, emergency supplemental spending is a discretionary appropriation that Congress and the President designate for natural disasters, military contingencies, and peacekeeping. [Ref 4:p. 209]

This thesis examines emergency supplemental spending policies, processes, and results beginning with the post-Vietnam era in 1974. Additionally, it provides an analysis of both DoD and non-DoD emergency spending profiles, an overview of current legislation decisions regarding military operations and their potential impact on subsequent defense budgets.

## **B. RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The framework for the focus of this study encompasses several research questions that introduce the definition of an emergency supplemental appropriation, how it originates within the federal budget process and how it is designated. Beginning with the Congressional Budget Reform Act of 1974, it is important to pose the question of how budgetary regulations changed emergency supplemental spending, including the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

Second, the process of passing an Emergency Supplemental bill in Congress offers several questions regarding the timing of the introduction of an emergency supplemental spending bill and how it affects the annual appropriations cycle. From a Department of Defense (DoD) perspective, it is important to ask how the timing of the introduction of an emergency supplemental spending bill affects the DoD budget, how Congress modifies supplementals and what kinds of items are added to supplementals designated as “emergency”.

In short, how does Congress react to DoD emergency supplementals? How does the treatment of Non-DoD supplementals differ from DoD? On one hand, the impact of their decisions regarding defense readiness, pork barrel spending and personnel present key issues to be explored. On the other hand, equally as important is how DoD allocates and costs out emergency supplementals regarding incremental costs for new equipment, ranges of items and item thresholds.

From a historical perspective, emergency supplementals have caused interesting and often, heated, debates since the Vietnam War era. As the debates continue in the halls of Congress today, it is helpful to define and discuss the primary issues and their effects on the emergency spending process, including similarities and differences during Operation Desert Storm (1990-91), Balkans Support Operations in Bosnia (1992-98), and ongoing NATO peacekeeping operations in Kosovo.

### **C. SCOPE OF THE THESIS**

The scope of this thesis is limited to an historical examination of emergency appropriations from 1974 to the present along with important legislation that has changed the emergency supplemental bill process. The primary focus is emergency spending and its direct impact upon the defense budget and other discretionary categories. Additionally, the analysis includes an overview of the legislative tracking process and provides insight into the future of federal budgeting procedures and the effects of emergency spending. The period to be covered is approximately from 1974 to 2000, with emphasis placed upon the 1990 to 2001 fiscal year budgets.

### **D. ORGANIZATION**

This study addresses emergency appropriations and is primarily organized in five areas of emphasis, including (1) policy issues, (2) process issues, (3) historical survey, (4) data analysis, and (5) summary and conclusions.

#### **1. Policy Issues**

This chapter includes background to policies, definitions, and the impact of emergency supplementals. Policy changes affected by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974 and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act



of 1985 are discussed. In addition, policy issues regarding Congressional Budget Office (CBO) agreements and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requirements are discussed, since they have a significant role in emergency appropriations from a DoD perspective.

## **2. Process Issues**

This chapter includes background to the evolution of congressional processes since the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974 and under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. Congressional budget resolutions, Congressional Budget Office (CBO) definitions, and the fiscal timing of emergency supplemental legislation are examined.

## **3. Historical Survey**

This chapter focuses on both the macro and micro views of several emergency supplementals from fiscal year 1974 to 1999. From the research data attained, supplemental appropriations bills are examined with fiscal and policy impacts on the DoD budget during the period of 1974 to 1989: Post Vietnam/Reagan Build-Up; 1990 to 1991: Operation Desert Storm; 1992 to 1998: NATO Operations; and 1999 to Present: Balkans Peacekeeping.

## **4. Data Analysis**

This chapter provides comprehensive analysis of the historical survey data as described in section (3). Through gathering, organizing, and analyzing these data, conclusions regarding policy and process trends are provided on the basis of historical significance.

## **5. Summary and Conclusions**

A summary chapter provides conclusions and a comprehensive appreciation for the historical context of emergency supplemental appropriations and their increasing dynamic importance in congressional budgeting.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## **II. EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS: BACKGROUND**

### **A. CLOSE-UP: EMERGENCY FUNDING AND DOD TASKING DILEMMA**

After several months of heated partisan wrangling in Congress, the FY1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill was passed and signed into public law in May 1999. The major portion of this \$16.1 billion supplemental was allocated towards reconstruction costs of Central American cities and villages in the wake of havoc wreaked by Hurricane Mitch, along with emergency aid for Kosovo peacekeeping operations for American forces in the Balkans. This emergency package is representative of the typical loophole, pork barrel spending that evolved throughout the 1990's. Indeed it is a process that Members of Congress have come to expect and Americans have come to live with each mid-year during the federal budget cycle. Meanwhile, DoD appropriations bills increasingly absorb the cost of these seemingly diplomatic aid packages in the form of offsets established in the name of global peacekeeping, disaster relief support, domestic emergencies and other para-military operations.

Furthermore, these congressional and military efforts to promote peace, justice, and sustainable development in overseas regions often encounter unwelcome responses from civil organizations. The Latin America Working Group (LAWG), a coalition of several religious, human rights and policy development organizations, was troubled by the fact that the emergency bill included \$62 million toward DoD's New Horizons Exercise programs, a U.S. Southern Command military relief and reconstruction operation.

LAWG claims that:

Militaries may play a necessary role in the emergency phase of a natural disaster, but encouraging the U.S. and Central American militaries to play a role in reconstruction and development is neither efficient development policy nor helpful for civil-military relations. [Ref. 1]

Regarding operations other than war (OOTW), Hasskamp called these “windows” or “window-washing”, i.e., important constabulary chores recognized as national policy that tasks DoD to increasingly commit and deploy its troops to handle these new missions. These so-called “unplanned” emergencies deplete fragile defense funds, often causing the military to resubmit a modified annual authorization request or to request discretionary account reimbursement. Moreover, the resulting funding/tasking dilemma frequently causes critical suspensions in military training, readiness and operations, which often evolve into protracted “emergencies” that siphon precious DoD budget dollars away from efforts of the U.S. to maintain its national interests. Some argue “emergencies” provide good training, but DoD experts suggest that civil affairs are not like war and routinely degrade capability.

Secretary of Defense William Cohen has indeed recognized this ongoing dilemma:

We are faced with a choice of reducing our commitment or reducing our capability.... We're over committed and under funded. [Ref. 2:p. 14]

Whereas his predecessor, the Honorable Les Aspin, held a more diplomatic view:

Operations directed at alleviating human suffering and meeting the needs of victims of social dislocation, economic strife, political conflict, or natural disasters can, in some cases, be the best foreign policy instrument available to the United States. [Ref. 2:p. 15]



Therefore, a clear balance must be established between which “window-washing” missions our military is called to fulfill and the escalating costs of non-defense peacekeeping operations to American taxpayers. Consequently, our defense forces are being called to shortchange their warfighting capability in order to accomplish more and more politically mandated “emergencies” on a global scale. Thus the quest for uniformity in classifying which emergencies require DoD participation is one that is further explored in the next section.

## **B. DOD AND COMPLEX EMERGENCIES**

*“Peacekeeping is not a mission for soldiers, but only soldiers can do it.”*

**-Boutros Boutros-Ghali [Ref. 2:p. 31]**

As will be discussed in the following section, there is no precise definition for “emergency” in budget process law. However, regarding military response to emergent situations, McGrady outlines fundamental definitions within the broad topic of “complex emergencies”. He defines emergencies as “contingencies” or “crises” when referring to both natural and man-made disasters. Complex emergencies are specifically defined as “economic, political, or social disasters that are likely to cause conflict.” [Ref. 3:p. 5]

All contingencies and complex emergencies incur operational costs that are usually unplanned requirements. Besides typical funding provided to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in response to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes and floods, emergency funding has encompassed complex domestic, humanitarian and military requirements. Recent DoD military taskings during Operation Desert Storm in 1991 and Bosnia in 1997 exhibit how defense-

related emergencies can be categorized into two specific areas: peacemaking and peace enforcement.

Peacemaking operations are the result of diplomatic efforts used in facilitating and sometimes intimidating opposing sides to arrive at a joint agreement. An example of U.S. peacemaking operations occurred in 1994 when follow-on emergency funding was provided to the Haitian government after extensive, time-consuming diplomacy was supported by joint U.S. military operations during Operation Uphold Democracy. [Ref. 3:p. 62]

Peace enforcement, on the other hand, involves military action to the extent of supporting peacemaking operations, humanitarian operations, and securing stability in the local environment. Emergency peacekeeping efforts require significant defense security forces and humanitarian components. As has been demonstrated by U.S. forces in Bosnia since 1997, defense security included constabulary duties under the United Nations aegis until government stability was recently attained. Meanwhile, humanitarian relief in the form of food, shelter, clothing and caring for displaced persons has consumed millions of dollars in complex emergency aid due to economic and social chaos. [Ref. 3:p. 67]

Figure 1.1 below lists the 50 major operations in which U.S. naval forces participated during the period of 1990 to 1997. As displayed in Table 1.1, inspection of the operations (listed as “disasters”) shows that:

- The duration of 12 operations lasted over a period of multiple years, 50% of which were limited to a two-year period
- Refugee support missions averaged over 3.6 annually, occurring every year during the period and peaking with 8 concurrent operations in 1994

- The frequency of peacekeeping operations steadily increased between 1993 and 1997; 15 of 17 operations (88%) occurred during the period
- Mostly occurring in the early part of the decade, 17 of 18 natural disasters were between 1990 and 1993

As can be discerned from review of these charts, some operations routinely occur from year to year, while others are not as predictable.

Without doubt, unpredictability is the common element in all bona fide emergencies. All disaster relief, peacekeeping and complex emergency situations also have had unanticipated, unusually high levels of funding required for response. Further, the extent of the eventual commitment can be hard to determine in terms of time, resources and military personnel support. It is no wonder that Congress experiences prolonged difficulties in classifying what actually constitutes a true emergency and what measure of funding will be determined in a supplemental appropriations bill.

Nevertheless, Secretary Cohen stresses that deployments for emergency peacekeeping and humanitarian missions will continue for U.S. forces:

While we are not and cannot be the world's policeman, neither can we become a prisoner of world events, isolated, tucked safely away in a continental cocoon. [Ref. 2:p. 29]

### **C. EMERGENCIES AND EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS**

A further complication arose because of the size of the deficit and efforts to control it. In 1990, with the passage of the Budget Enforcement Act and spending caps, Congress decided that new spending had to be offset with taxes or cuts in old spending. This meant that supplementals could call for offsets or they could be reduced "dire"

| Disaster  | Name                     | Year         | Country                  |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| NEO/Evacuation/<br>Embassy Support <sup>b</sup> | Sharp Edge               | 1990         | Liberia                  |
|   | Eastern Exit             | 1991         | Somalia                  |
|   | Quick Lift               | 1991         | Zaire                    |
|   | Silver Compass           | 1992         | Liberia                  |
|   | Distant Runner           | 1994         | Rwanda                   |
|   | United Shield            | 1995         | Somalia                  |
|   | Assured Response         | 1996         | Liberia                  |
|   | Quick Response           | 1996         | Central African Republic |
|   | Noble Obelisk            | 1997         | Sierra Leone             |
|   | Silver Wake              | 1997         | Albania                  |
| Refugees  | Guardian retrieval       | 1997         | Congo/Zaire              |
|   | Provide Comfort          | 1991-present | Iraq                     |
|   | Safe Harbor/JTF<br>GTMO  | 1991-1993    | Cuba/Haitian refugees    |
|   | Able Manner              | 1993-1994    | Cuban refugees           |
|   | Amber Value              | 1994         | Chinese migrants         |
|   | Able Vigil               | 1994         | Cuba                     |
|   | Support Hope             | 1994         | Great Lakes Region       |
|   | Safe Haven               | 1994-1995    | Panama                   |
|   | Distant Haven            | 1994         | Suriname                 |
|   | Sea Signal               | 1994-1996    | Caribbean/Haiti          |
|   | Safe Passage             | 1995         | Cuba                     |
|   | Guardian Assis-<br>tance | 1996         | Rwanda and Congo         |
|   | JTF Marathon             | 1996         | Wake Is.                 |
|   | Pacific Haven            | 1996-1997    | Kurdish refugees/Guam    |
|   | Provide Comfort          | 1996-1997    | Iraq                     |
| Peacekeeping                                    | Present Haven            | 1997         | Cuba                     |
|   | Multiple <sup>c</sup>    | 1992-present | Bosnia                   |
|   | Restore/Continue<br>Hope | 1992-1993    | Somalia                  |
|   | Assured Lift             | 1997         | Liberia                  |
|   | Safe Border              | 1995-1997    | Ecuador/Peru             |
| Disease   | Multiple <sup>d</sup>    | 1993-1997    | Haiti                    |
|   |                          | 1990         | Venezuela                |
| Storm   |                          | 1990         | Tunisia                  |
|   | (Hugo)                   | 1990         | Antigua                  |
|   | (Mike)                   | 1990         | Philippines              |
|   | Hurricane OFA            | 1990         | Guam                     |
|   | Mud Pack                 | 1990         | Philippines              |
|   | Sea Angel                | 1991         | Bangladesh               |
|   | Balm Restore             | 1991         | American Samoa           |
|   | JTF Marinas              | 1992         | Guam                     |
|   | JTF Eleuthera            | 1992         | Bahamas                  |
|   | Typhoon Paka             | 1997         | Guam                     |
| Earthquake                                      |                          | 1990         | Philippines              |
|   |                          | 1993         | Guam                     |
| Drought   | Water Pitcher            | 1992         | Micronesia               |
|   | Provide Relief           | 1992-1993    | Somalia                  |
| Volcano   | Fiery Vigil              | 1991         | Philippines              |
|   | Hot Rock                 | 1992         | Italy                    |
| Technological                                   |                          | 1992         | Honduras                 |

a. Operations executed by U.S. Navy or Marine Corps forces; many more were planned. For a detailed discussion of which operations were, or were not, included in the database see [21,24]. In addition to the operations defined there we exclude smaller-scale operations such as fire fighting or search and rescue. We also exclude domestic operations with the exception of Pacific islands such as Guam or Samoa.

b. Non-combatant evacuation; this category also includes evacuation of embassy or other personnel and embassy security operations. It does not include USMC (FAST) or Navy (SEAL) embassy deployments.

c. Includes operations Sharp Guard, Deny Flight, Quick Lift, Deliberate Force, Joint Endeavor, Joint Guard, Joint Forge

d. Included operations U.S. Support Group Haiti (Haiti Assistance Group), Support Democracy, Uphold Democracy.

Figure 1.1. Major Operations in which Navy or Marine Corps Forces Participated 1990-1997. Source: [Ref. 3:pp. 155-156]



| Year  | NEO/Evacuation/<br>Embassy Support | Refugees | Peacekeeping | Disease | Natural<br>Disasters | Total |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|---------|----------------------|-------|
| 1990  | 1                                  | 1        | 0            | 1       | 6                    | 9     |
| 1991  | 2                                  | 2        | 0            | 0       | 3                    | 7     |
| 1992  | 1                                  | 2        | 2            | 0       | 6                    | 11    |
| 1993  | 0                                  | 3        | 3            | 0       | 2                    | 8     |
| 1994  | 1                                  | 8        | 2            | 0       | 0                    | 11    |
| 1995  | 1                                  | 4        | 3            | 0       | 0                    | 8     |
| 1996  | 2                                  | 5        | 3            | 0       | 0                    | 10    |
| 1997  | 3                                  | 4        | 4            | 0       | 1                    | 12    |
| Total | 11                                 | 29       | 17           | 1       | 18                   | 76    |

Table 1.1. Analysis of Major Naval Operations 1990-1997. Source: [Ref. 3:pp. 155-156]

emergency supplementals requiring no offsets. This made it important to define *emergency*.

According to Stanley E. Collender, Managing Director of the Federal Budget Consulting Group, an emergency appropriation is defined as:

Discretionary appropriations that the President designates as “emergency requirements” and which are similarly designated by Congress in legislation subsequently enacted into law. [Ref 4:p. 202]

In short, since it is not clearly defined in budget law, an emergency is whatever the President and Congress deem it to be. OMB Director Richard Darman said in 1991 that an emergency appropriation should be:

- A necessary expenditure—an essential or vital expenditure, not one that is merely useful or beneficial
- Sudden—quickly coming into being, not building up over time
- Urgent—a pressing and compelling need requiring immediate action
- Unforeseen—not predictable or seen beforehand as a coming need (an emergency that is part of an aggregate level of emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance would not be “unforeseen”)
- Not permanent—the need is temporary in nature [Ref 4:p. 87]

Many in Congress have believed that the emergency supplemental funding for military and peacekeeping operations should be foreseen and should, therefore, be included in regular defense appropriations bills.

Sperry and Vanhelmond state the use of emergency funds should be strictly managed in accordance with firmly established budgeting guidelines. Any supplemental appropriations that the President and Congress deem as emergent requirements should result from “defining exactly what constitutes an emergency and establishing mandatory offsets (dollar-for-dollar reductions in other spending) for all bona fide emergency increases.” [Ref. 5:p. 3]

Furthermore, they outline emergency criteria that pose a familiar fundamental question, “What is an emergency?” They propose the following list of what emergencies must involve:

- an imminent threat to life, property, or national security;
- an unanticipated situation; or
- a temporary occurrence. [Ref. 5:p. 4]

These basic criteria could help legitimize the true urgency of an emergent request, forcing lawmakers to consider the cost of incurring a potentially painful offsetting budget reduction. However, realizing that supplementals are a necessary budgeting vehicle to anticipate emergencies, Sperry and Vanhelmond also recommend steps to properly remedy Congress’ use of emergency spending by:

- Defining exactly what constitutes an emergency requiring mandatory offsets

- Allowing Members to highlight questionable supplemental spending by using points of order (and a supermajority to override any point of order) against individual line items with supplemental funding bills
- Limiting supplement budget authority to the levels that can be obligated during the current budget year by requiring that detailed week-by-week spending plan be submitted with each request
- Requiring that the relevant executive branch Cabinet secretary and Congressional committees(s) of jurisdiction specify, in a report to accompany the supplemental spending bill, why the required funding was not anticipated during the normal budget process and what spending will be cut to offset the requested spending [Ref. 5:p. 4]

Indeed, Sperry and Vanhelmond insightfully consider the necessity and budgeting wisdom of establishing guidelines for emergency appropriation legislation. Moreover, they propose that the congressional lawmakers “remind themselves why spending caps were instituted in the first place- to block wasteful spending and balance the budget- they will act decisively to prevent the use of emergency spending for ever more inappropriate reasons.” [Ref. 5:p.4]

#### **D. SUMMARY**

Budgetary discipline, planning and discretion are the hallmarks of the normal appropriations process. Although emergencies are unpredictable, uncontrollable, and not well defined in budgetary process law, they should not be entirely exempt from Congress employing the aforementioned budgetary characteristics, especially regarding defense appropriations bills. Disaster relief, humanitarian assistance and complex military operations are the main components of emergency supplementals, however, not all of these missions are planned and funded within the defense budget. When this happens, as in the case of the OOTW, DoD becomes over-committed and under-funded without timely reimbursement.



Peter Sperry, an expert in federal budgetary affairs at the Thomas A. Roe Institute for Economic Policy, suggests that the “floodgates to supplemental spending should be left for only true emergencies” and “the spending priorities that are truly important will survive the regular appropriations process; those that do not should not be given back-door access to the federal Treasury through a less-than-urgent supplemental appropriations bill.” [Ref. 6:p. 3]

In the next chapter, a historical perspective of congressional action regarding policies and processes of emergency supplemental appropriations bills is discussed.

### III. POLICY AND PROCESS ISSUES

#### A. BACKGROUND

*"I am confident that America will continue to respond to their [South Vietnam's] plight with the generosity so characteristic of our national tradition."* [Ref. 7:p. 29]

Henry Kissinger

On April 21, 1975, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger testified before the House Appropriations Committee (HAC) of the 94<sup>th</sup> Congress regarding *Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Assistance to the Republic of South Vietnam* for fiscal year 1975. Led by Chairman George H. Mahon from Texas, the HAC had commenced hearings to decide on the authorization of \$200 million in emergency military aid and an additional \$165 million in economic and humanitarian aid for South Vietnam. Even as General Frederick C. Weyand, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, who went before the HAC requesting an additional \$357 million in assistance, was presenting his testimony in Washington, Saigon was falling to the North Vietnamese. This emergent requirement would primarily be used to rebuild and upgrade light infantry units that protected remote villages against the advancing Communist forces from the north.

After 25 years of dedication to curtailing the expansion of communism throughout Southeast Asia, the United States would not be sending additional combat troops to Vietnam. During that period, Congress appropriated over \$155 billion to support the mission. They were now in a period of increasing budget deficit awareness--over 10 years of "emergency" foreign assistance and "Great Society" domestic spending

and now reluctant to authorize additional funds for South Vietnam. It was now certain that Congress would not be providing an unlimited supply of emergency funds and foreign aid to this deteriorating political and military crisis. However, the question remained whether or not the United States should continue to help the Government of South Vietnam through limited economic and humanitarian aid.

With diplomatic eloquence, Secretary Kissinger addressed the committee:

For that government to pursue its objectives, which we assume will be announced in due time, it will need our support. Thus our objectives in the military or political sense are indeed limited, as they must be. But however limited, those objectives must be pursued with urgency for, despite the complex history of this conflict and our role in it, the fundamental issue we now face is quite clear: South Vietnam has nowhere else to turn. Without our help it has no hope even of moderating the pace of events which it has bravely resisted for many years. [Ref. 7:p. 30]

This is an early illustration of how Congress began to implement new emergency supplemental appropriation reviews for the first time in the modern budgeting era. Throughout the Vietnam War, Congress passed enormous supplementals at a monthly rate exceeding \$1 billion without incident. As Major General Leonard B. Taylor commented in subcommittee proceedings of the Senate Appropriations Committee (SAC) in 1972, "I think it was common knowledge now that the prevailing trend at the time was, 'When a doubt exists, charge it to Vietnam'." [Ref. 8:p. 25]

Indeed, the concept of the "blank check" adopted by Secretary of Defense McNamara dominated budget policy and everyday practice of how Congress exercised its "power of the purse." As a result, Congress' general attitude toward deficit spending was reckless; escalating budget deficits permeated the political and fiscal environment. Such

spending was a political “safety valve,” making it possible to soften the harsh choices of program cutbacks or tax increases. [Ref. 9:p. 2]

During the waning months of the Vietnam conflict, both the federal budgeting system and deficit management were in a severe state of disrepair. Additionally, there was no peace dividend due to the Vietnam War’s non-conformity to budgetary patterns of previous wars. Uncontrollable spending skyrocketed from 59% in 1967 to 72% of the federal budget in 1974. Thus, to counter the battle of deficit spending at a time when presidential impoundments were also threatening Congress’ autonomy over the federal purse, budget reform legislation was established and power was restored to the appropriations committees. Such changes were to provide new budgeting framework and discipline that was previously non-existent in the legislative process.

Allen Schick offers insight to these imminent changes in 1974 regarding federal budgetary treatment of supplemental spending:

Legislative conflict and budgetary impotence—the twin results of congressional grasping for spending control—were powerful spurs in the quest for a new budget process. While leading Members of Congress were divided on the type of system that should be installed, they were united in their determination to find a way out of their budgetary malaise. [Ref. 10:p. 42]

As for Vietnam, the U.S. refusal to fund the supplemental in 1975 was the final signal that it would no longer support the conflict. Although small in terms of dollars, its foreign policy impact was enormous: South Vietnam fell in April 1975. Meanwhile, at home, the attention of budgeteers had turned to budget reform. Thus supplementals also have a symbolic significance irrespective of their size.

## **B. THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET AND IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT OF 1974 AND GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS**

### **1. Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974**

Conflict among members of Congress was so protracted and so intense, Allen Schick claims that the period preceding 1974 can legitimately be characterized as a Seven-Year Budget War:

The outcome of that war was the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. This act can be viewed as a treaty that sought to bring equilibrium to the annual budget cycle by redefining power relationships among the old participants and creating new participants to develop better information and to control and channel the inevitable budgetary conflicts. [Ref. 10:p. 13]

Since the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, numerous steps have been taken to deter budgetary effects of emergency supplemental spending, including dedicated efforts to improve planning in the appropriations process. While not addressing possible deficit consequences, the Budget Act of 1974 allowed for “unanticipated, uncontrollable expenditures”—contingency amounts that were reserved for potential supplementals in both the President’s budget request figures and those in the appropriations bill. [Ref. 9:p. 2]

Tyszkiewicz and Daggett address these contingency amounts, whether or not emergency requirements are truly “unanticipated”:

Prior to passage of the Act, supplemental funding bills were regularly used to provide funding for day-to-day agency operations—pay raises for DOD and other federal employees, for example, were usually funded in supplemental appropriations measures. In recent years, supplemental appropriations bills have been used mainly to provide funding for unanticipated expenses—though there is sometimes an argument about whether the requirements should have been anticipated or not. [Ref. 11:p. 43]



Overall, the Budget Act of 1974 has had a positive effect with regard to emergency supplemental spending. Schick stated that since 1975, “Congress has been making budgetary war and peace within the budget process it established in the previous year. The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 altered budgetary roles and relationships with Congress, bringing new participants into the process and compelling older participants to function within new procedural and substantive rules.” [Ref. 10:p. 3]

Indeed, one of the highlights of the Budget Act was the formation of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Congress’ own budget agency. The major priorities of the CBO are assisting Budget, Appropriations, House Ways and Means, and Senate Finance Committees within their jurisdiction, reviewing the president’s budget and other proposals (including emergency supplemental appropriations) and issuing reports on options for deficit reductions. [Ref. 10:pp. 132-133]

CBO’s role in assisting Congress with a budget resolution begins upon receipt of the president’s budget. This budget resolution is a rule that essentially becomes Congress’ spending plan; it is not submitted for presidential approval.

As McCaffery describes, the legislative budget process “has a beginning, middle and an end. The beginning starts with the receipt of the President’s budget in early February and concludes with the passage of a concurrent resolution on the budget in mid-April. The middle is that period of time usually from April through mid-September when committees review and markup appropriations bills and the House and Senate debate and amend the appropriation bills and pass them. The end occurs when the same bill is passed in each chamber, usually in the form of a vote on a joint conference committee report, and sent to the President and signed.” [Ref. 14:p. 10-11]

The CBO was established to play a vital role in assisting congressional committees throughout the legislative budget calendar and reducing the federal deficit in

the same way OMB assists the President. As discussed in the following section, the growth of budget deficits in the 1980's led to significant changes in congressional budgeting with the passage of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings I.

## **2. Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Acts of 1985 & 1987**

More commonly referred to as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) Acts I and II, these Acts introduced rescissions as an offsetting measure to allow Congress to constrain the effects of emergency supplemental spending. A rescission is a presidential proposal (impoundment) to cancel previously appropriated budget authority, requiring both House and Senate approval within forty-five days. Otherwise, the appropriated budget authority remains intact if it does not gain congressional approval. [Ref. 4:p. 208]

Reflecting on rescissions, Schick concluded:

Rescissions invite conflict between the president and Congress. Every one is a presidential demand that Congress cancel resources it had previously appropriated. By implication, rescissions tell Congress that it erred the first time around and that it wasted government funds. This is not a message that appeals to legislators, especially when it comes from a president who has different budget priorities. [Ref. 13:p. 46]

Specifically, GRH amended the Budget Act of 1974 by forcing end of year deficit targets that would gradually decline over a five-year period. In budget planning, Congress had to meet these established targets or enact across the board cuts.

Figure 3.1 below shows the impact of rescissions on supplemental appropriations as a share of total discretionary budget authority from 1985 to 1999. Since these Acts were established, the President has suggested and Congress has enacted rescissions to fully offset nonemergency supplemental spending in most years.



As displayed in the chart, these rescissions seem to offset non-emergency supplementals during this period. After the Budget Enforcement Act in 1990, the balance of supplementals minus rescissions declined from about 1% of total discretionary budget authority to its lowest level (-4%) in 1995. Similarly, the profile of emergency supplementals minus rescissions tracked closely except for the Gulf War supplemental in 1991.

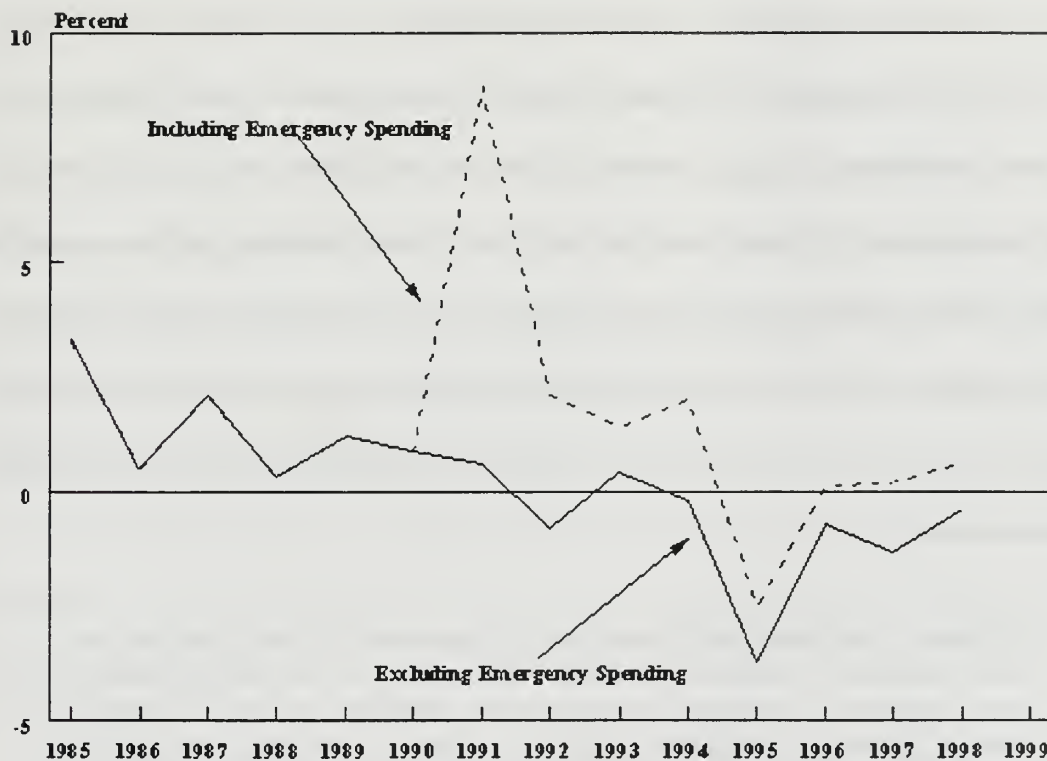


Figure 3.1. Discretionary Supplementals Net of Rescissions (As a share of total discretionary budget authority). Source: [Ref. 9:p. 5]

Demonstrating a lack of budgetary discipline and responsibility, Members of Congress undermined the deficit targets introduced by the GRH Acts of 1985 and 1987, including tactical gimmickry such as approving unrealistic estimates for outlays and revenues. In 1991, the House passed the Persian Gulf War supplemental bill for \$4.1 billion and designated \$801 million as emergency funds. However, within these fenced

emergency funds, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) detected several small expenditures that were not bona fide emergencies, including \$1 million for the United States Information Agency and \$7.4 million for several Commerce Department agencies. Although insignificant amounts, they caused OMB to threaten a sequester and to subsequently set forth new requirements for all supplemental requests, e.g., that agencies submit recommended offsetting rescissions with “fully justified explanations” of why or why not provisions could be met. [Ref. 15:p. 10-11]

Thurber argues that GRH simply failed in all respects, including budgeting for emergency supplemental appropriations. He stated that across-the-board spending cuts known as *sequestration*, failed to “single out” discretionary spending programs under the auspices of the Appropriations Committee. It also slowed the process for Appropriators to push supplemental bills to passage and forced legislators to impose constraints on available resources between fiscal years. Thurber sums up his view on the failed attempts of budget reform:

In spite of their goals, the Budget and Impoundment Act and GRH did not curb growth of federal spending, bring an end to the growth in uncontrollable [emergency supplemental] spending; reduce the deficit, force Congress to complete budgeting on time, reorder national spending priorities, allow Congress to control fiscal policy, or eliminate the need for continuing resolutions. [Ref. 12:p. 65]

To remedy such loophole spending that occurred between 1974 and 1989, Congress passed the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

## C. THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990 (BEA)

### 1. Background

Since the establishment of the BEA, Congress has provided DoD with emergency appropriations each year for military contingency operations and for costs of disaster repairs. While budget reform has often caused controversy among Members of Congress, the provision of emergency funds is usually approved. Sometimes these funds are partially or even totally offset by imposed rescissions.

Stephen Daggett states that the term, “emergency appropriations” specifically refers to the terms specified under the BEA and the previous budget reform Acts. The BEA also provided some flexibility to respond to “emergencies” by permitting spending to exceed budget caps under certain conditions. Specifically, BEA amended [GRH], which increased discretionary spending caps by the designated amounts deemed by both the President and Congress. [Ref. 16:p. 1]

As Thurber points out, budget reform itself is a *quid pro quo* process that introduces new challenges that keep emergency appropriations in the center of controversial debates.

One of the most visible changes from the 1990 budget reforms was the elimination of fixed deficit targets as established in GRH I and II. But other innovations---such as categorical sequesters, pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) provisions on taxes and spending, and firewalls---put major restrictions on the jurisdiction and authority of the Appropriations Committees. [Ref. 12:p. 66]

Indeed, such innovations as PAYGO and firewalls escalated the visibility of emergency supplementals in the light of discretionary spending categories, especially within DoD. As Davis discusses, the BEA originally established separate discretionary

limits for three categories: domestic, defense, and international. These separate limits applied for fiscal years 1991 through 1993, after which only combined limits on total discretionary spending remained in effect. The separate limits were referred to as “firewalls,” since spending could not be shifted among the categories. [Ref. 17:p. 19]

Hence, categorical offsets and rescissions also maintain a heightened visibility as a result of BEA reforms. These reforms also reduced the flexibility of fiscal guidance in case of disasters, emergencies and within the dynamic state of world affairs. Nonetheless, Appropriations Committees have been given the authority to consider exemptions to spending caps due to emergent requirements.

As addressed in the next section regarding designated emergency spending, exemptions were clearly demonstrated in 1991, when expenditures for the Persian Gulf War were designated as an “emergency need” and were not counted against the defense spending ceiling as were the emergency funds for flood victims in 1997. [Ref. 12:p. 67]

## **2. Congressional Budget Office and Emergency Spending Under the BEA**

It is also helpful to introduce a profile of Congressional Budget Office’s (CBO) analysis of emergency spending under the BEA from 1991 to 1998. As the first chart in Figure 3.2 illustrates below, emergency spending is compared by type of appropriation, regular and supplemental. Regular appropriations bills provide budget authority for the upcoming fiscal year or, if it has already started, for the year in progress. Supplemental appropriations provide additional budget authority for the current fiscal year when the regular appropriation is insufficient or when activities have not been provided for in the regular appropriation. [Ref. 18:p. 130]

Clearly, the bulk of emergency appropriations is in the supplemental category. From 1991 to 1998, emergency funding contained in regular appropriations comprised 6.5% of the total of both supplemental and regular appropriations. Excluding the Persian Gulf War funds, regular emergency supplementals represented 9.6% of the total.

In the second chart, when divided into defense and non-defense categories, the defense portion is slightly less than non-defense, excluding the \$44.4 billion for Operation Desert Storm in 1990-1991. Table 3.1 contains supporting data for the charts in Figure 3.2.

### **3. Emergency Appropriations and Budget Processes**

As a built-in safeguard, the BEA also required a “look-back” at each legislative session to insure that the appropriators did not exceed the spending limits. According to Thurber, other significant changes made by the BEA included “requiring the concurrence of the president on emergency spending exempt from the spending caps. This provision enables OMB to bargain effectively with Congress over individual items in supplemental appropriations bills, [and is equivalent to] a line-item veto.” [Ref. 12:p. 67]

Moreover, Doyle and McCaffery elaborate on Congress’ decision to exempt emergency funds allocated for the Persian Gulf War in 1990-1991:



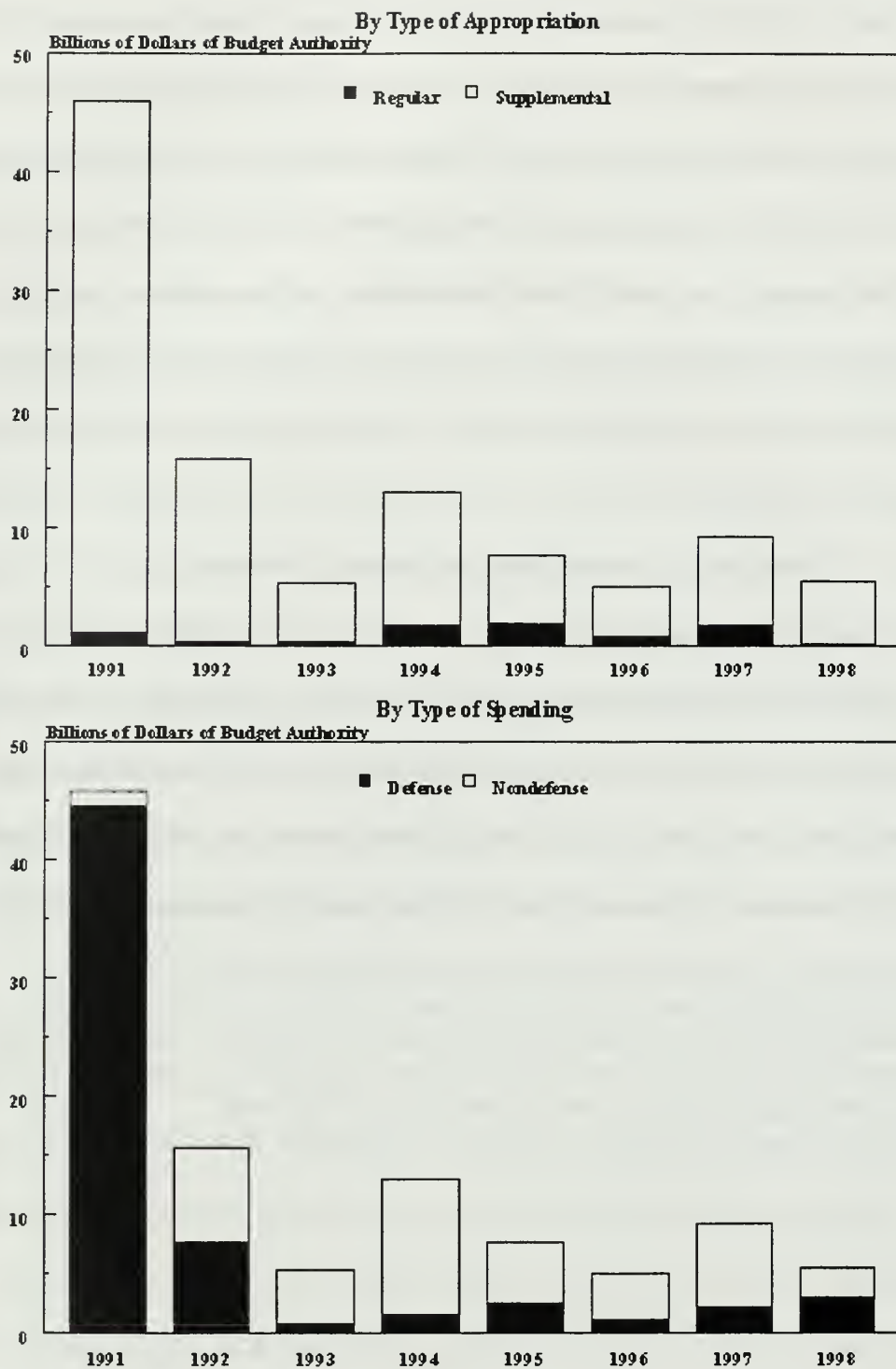


Figure 3.2. Designated Emergency Spending, 1991-1998. Source: [Ref. 9:p.4]

|                                      | 1991   | 1992   | 1993  | 1994   | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Designated Emergency Spending</b> |        |        |       |        |       |       |       |       |
| Total                                | 45,846 | 15,708 | 5,336 | 12,947 | 7,717 | 5,047 | 9,236 | 5,540 |
| By Type of Appropriation             |        |        |       |        |       |       |       |       |
| Regular                              | 1,000  | 107    | 218   | 1,529  | 1,774 | 692   | 1,612 | 5     |
| Supplemental                         | 44,846 | 15,601 | 5,118 | 11,418 | 5,943 | 4,355 | 7,624 | 5,535 |
| By Type of Spending                  |        |        |       |        |       |       |       |       |
| Defense                              | 44,337 | 7,527  | 642   | 1,497  | 2,448 | 980   | 2,107 | 2,832 |
| Nondefense                           | 1,509  | 8,181  | 4,694 | 11,450 | 5,269 | 4,067 | 7,129 | 2,708 |
| <b>Contingent Emergency Spending</b> |        |        |       |        |       |       |       |       |
| Total                                | 0      | 460    | 693   | 918    | 613   | 4     | 307   | 479   |
| Regular Appropriations               | 0      | 314    | 660   | 303    | 613   | 0     | 307   | 300   |
| Supplemental Appropriations          | 0      | 146    | 33    | 615    | 0     | 4     | 0     | 179   |

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

Table 3.1. Designated And Contingent Emergency Spending, 1991-1998. (In Millions of Dollars of Budget Authority). Source: [Ref. 9:p. 4-5]



Mid-Year Revision revealed major changes in the near term profile of the deficit between 1991 and 1992, as well as some technical reestimations of moderate size. But these changes had no impact on the budget process, since the BEA had severed the direct link between deficit increases and sequestration. Emergencies—Desert Storm/Desert Shield and sharply increased funding requirements for the savings and loan bailout—were causing the turbulence, but these were outside the calculus of the BEA. Although these emergencies drove the deficit up, a budget reform incapable of accommodating them would not have survived long. Thus substantial changes in budget policy occurred because of emergencies without disrupting the main budget arena, and there was very little of the process constriction of previous years attributable to these events. [Ref. 15:p. 6]

#### **D. SUMMARY**

Over the past quarter-century, emergency supplemental appropriations and their effects upon the Department of Defense budget have increasingly become a significant topic of debate among members of Congress. Subject to an evolving budget reform process through congressional Acts in 1974, 1985, 1987 and 1990, the impact of emergency supplementals upon regular appropriation levels has become more visible to legislators. While comprising over \$76.8 billion or 56 per cent of the entire amount of supplementals in the 1990's, defense emergency spending has also become a critical area of concern regarding the effect on readiness and long-term budgets at the expense of peacemaking and peacekeeping operations.

During each Midyear Review within the federal budget cycle, new emergency supplemental bills are introduced and contain the potential to spoil the fiscal discipline constraints placed upon an already under-funded DoD. Indeed, some "dire emergencies" have reflected the ever-changing need for budget policy and process reforms due to unanticipated, uncontrollable and unforeseen requests.

## **IV. EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS: PROCESS AND DATA ANALYSIS**

### **A. PROCESS ANALYSIS: CASE STUDY OF A SUPPLEMENTAL**

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bills can also be titled Mid-Year Spending Bills and Disaster Relief Bills. Typically introduced as a House Report to the House Appropriations Committee in the February to July timeframe, the bills are retitled as Acts, e.g., 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act. After a series of amendments, bills go up for passage in the House. Upon a favorable vote, the bills are transferred to the Senate Appropriations Committee, where they undergo amendments to the House-approved appropriation levels. After a series of debates, the Senate will also typically approve, add-in or cut funding levels from the President's original request for emergency funding.

Prior to the President signing a supplemental into law, a Conference Report is issued and passed by both houses. The President signs emergency supplemental acts regarding supplementals that are typically introduced in mid-year on the fiscal calendar, prior to the end of the fiscal year in September.

To illustrate, Public Law No. 102-28 was signed into law in April 1991 as the Desert Storm Emergency Supplemental. The president's original request, submitted in early March 1991, was for \$71 billion. The House Committee approved the bill within two days for \$43 billion for Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The House was acting on good faith from foreign governments' promises for \$53.3 billion in reimbursements at the time that they were part of the coalition forces in the Persian Gulf. On March 19, 1991,

the Senate Committee also considered the reimbursements and made additional adjustments of approximately \$3 billion, approving a \$46.2 billion bill on March 22, 1991. The President signed the bill into law on April 10, 1991. The following section takes a comprehensive look into supplementals over the past quarter-century.

## **B. ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTALS: 1974-2000**

Figure 4.1 below is a Supplemental Tracking Profile covering the legislative tracking of sixty-one supplemental bills during the period of 1974 through 1999. These budgetary data were attained through exhaustive research applied to each individual supplemental among twenty-five separate annual congressional chronicles. Data were gathered through analyzing the legislative history of each public law that included the passage of emergency supplemental appropriations bills. The focus of the manual effort was to acquire data by fiscal year and the recorded public law number.

The legislative tracking methodology included intense research of all significant dates within the supplemental bill process. Among the critical dates, dates of bill submission and presidential signature proved to be the most meaningful. Other important dates were also recorded. These included dates of House and Senate Committees, date introduced on the House and Senate floors, and dates when Conference Reports were issued and passed by both the House and Senate. For specific dates, see Appendix.

After tracking each supplemental's history, a comprehensive bar chart of all sixty-two supplementals was developed as a pictorial to show trends and patterns in the supplemental process.

Note in Figure 4.1 that each emergency supplemental starting in calendar year (CY) 1974 has a designated fiscal year(s) (FY) for which bills were submitted. The corresponding light gray horizontal bar represents the start of the period that the bill was introduced until its passage by both House and Senate Committees. The adjacent dark gray section corresponds to the final month it attained Conference Report Approval and the President's signature, signified by a Public Law Number. Additionally, the patterned bars represent the seven cases that a regular supplemental appropriations bill was introduced, passed, and signed into law.

Upon inspection of the profile, it seems that most supplementals are introduced mid-year from February through March and are approved by the end of the fiscal year in September. The typical "dire" emergency supplemental takes approximately three months from the time it is introduced on the House and Senate floors until the President signs it.

However, occasional early submission, political debate and heated legislation can cause the timeline to be protracted. The bills with the longest congressional action period of ten months were in 1978, 1980, and 1991.

For example, in 1980, Public Law No. 96-249 was held up in Congress for ten months prior to the President signing the appropriations bill into law. In that year, the Senate initiated a \$3 billion Food Stamp Emergency Bill which was considered for passage with a concurrent \$16.9 Emergency Defense Supplemental.

In 1991, during the period of Desert Storm, a FEMA natural disaster bill to farmers for \$6.9 billion caused Public Law No. 102-229 to overlap fiscal years after a



ten-month process prior to presidential signature. Thus, the majority of the sixty-one supplemental bills analyzed was carried out by the end of their respective fiscal years.

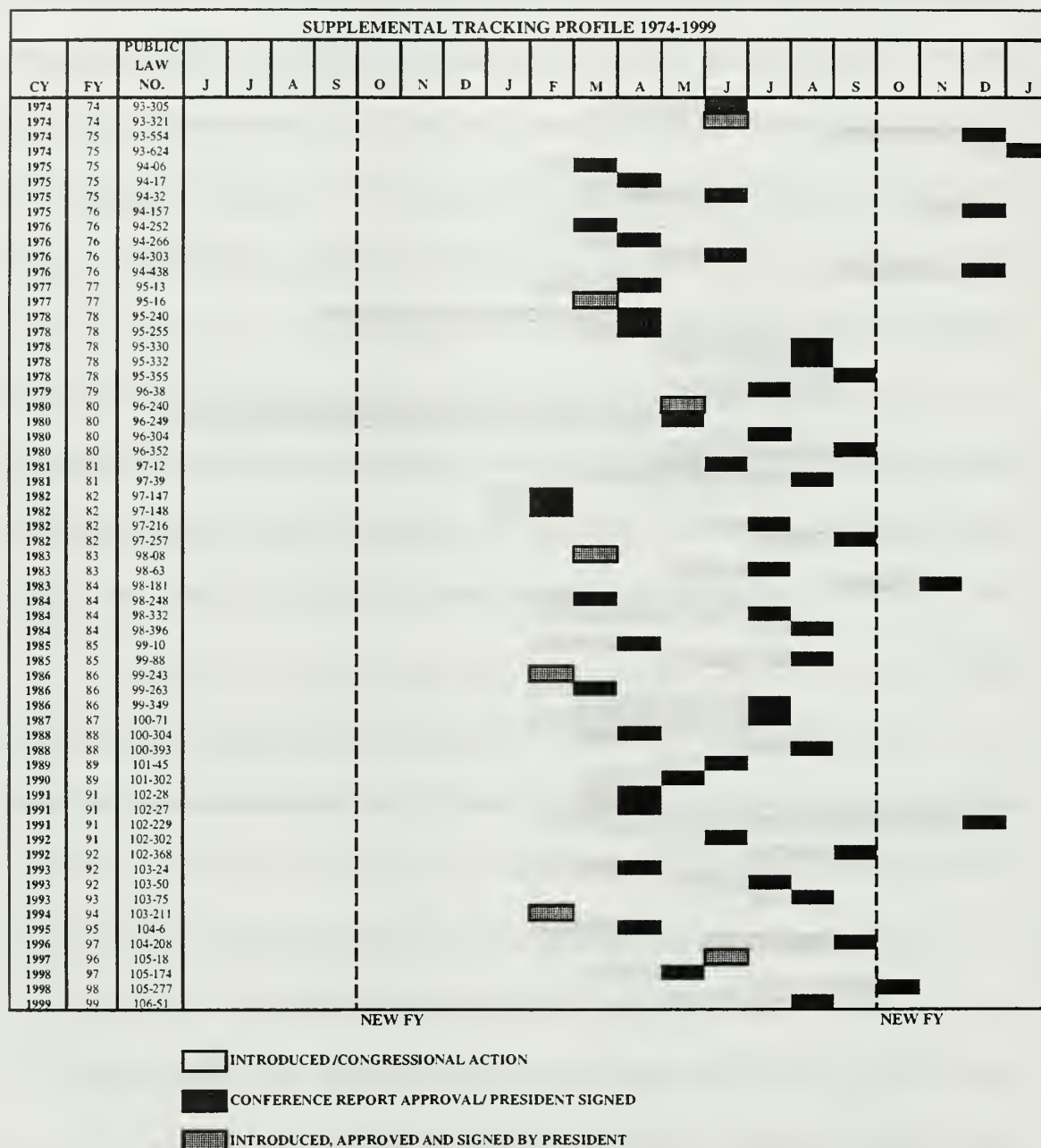


Figure 4.1. Supplemental Tracking Profile 1974-1999. Source: [Ref. 21]

### **C. DOD VIEWPOINT: PROCESS TIMING AND EFFECTS**

As shown in Table 4.1 below, an analysis of all sixty-one supplemental bills also yielded convincing data that the emergency appropriations “safety valve” effect has been increasingly applied to DoD. By compiling all supplemental funding amounts and their respective DoD portions, one can determine the percentage of the DoD budget that emergency supplementals represent. Throughout the period from 1974 to 1999, \$82.29 billion (19.1%) of all supplemental appropriations were allocated to DoD. This figure also represents a less significant 1.38% of the cumulative DoD budgets within the period.

The 1990’s saw a substantial increase in emergency funding towards defense operations, including support operations in Panama and Nicaragua in 1990 (\$4.3 billion), Desert Storm in 1991 (\$42.6 billion), Operation Restore Hope in Somalia (\$3.5 billion), defense peacekeeping in Bosnia (\$4.1 billion), and a cumulative total exceeding \$35.8 billion for defense-related spending in the late 1990’s.

Table 4.2 below focuses on the bottom line from the Supplemental Appropriations Analysis Chart (Table 4.1). It emphasizes the magnitude of the 1991 Desert Storm Supplemental. By subtracting out the \$42.6 billion from the \$82.3 billion total, the modified DoD portion results in \$39.7 billion or only 6.5% of total supplementals. While the Desert Storm Supplemental represented 12.8% of the FY 1991 budget, its omission from the total reflects that only 0.67 % of emergency supplementals affected DoD from 1974 to 1999.

| Supplemental Appropriation Analysis 1974-1999 (\$Millions) |                     |             |              |                   |                 |
|--|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Fiscal Year  | Supplemental Amount | DoD Portion | DoD Budget   | % of Supplemental | % of DoD Budget |
| 1974   | 179                 |             | 82600        | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1974   | 4.75                |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1974   | 8.77                | 2.14        |              | 24.401%           | 0.003%          |
| 1974   | 8.66                |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1975   | 638                 |             | 90500        | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1975   | 143.2               |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1975   | 15070               | 256.3       |              | 1.701%            | 0.283%          |
| 1975   | 10300               |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1976   | 18000               |             | 97,567       | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1976   | 9400                |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1976   | 872                 |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1976   | 2140                |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1977   | 200                 |             | 110,362      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1977   | 28900               | 101.1       |              | 0.350%            | 0.092%          |
| 1978   | 6800                | 514.8       | 117,349      | 7.571%            | 0.439%          |
| 1978   | 80.5                |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1978   | 250.2               |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1978   | 300                 |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1978   | 7800                | 423.8       |              | 5.433%            | 0.361%          |
| 1979   | 13800               | 2900        | 126,880      | 21.014%           | 2.286%          |
| 1980   | 40                  |             | 144,502      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1980   | 7.6                 |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1980   | 3800                |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1980   | 16900               |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1981   | 20900               | 6900        | 180,443      | 33.014%           | 3.824%          |
| 1981   | 11800               |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1982   | 2300                |             |              | 0.000%            |                 |
| 1982   | 5000                |             | 217,179      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1982   | 14200               | 435         |              | 3.063%            | 0.200%          |
| 1982   | 5400                |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1983   | 24300               |             | 244,972      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1983   | 7000                | 469.8       |              | 6.711%            | 0.192%          |
| 1983   | 4,600               |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1984   | 290                 |             | 265,584      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1984   | 6180                | 332         |              | 5.372%            | 0.125%          |
| 1984   | 1150                |             |              | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1985   | 13020               |             | 294,853      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1985   | 784                 |             |              | 0.000%            |                 |
| 1986   | 1500                |             | 289,625      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1986   | 5300                |             |              | 0.000%            |                 |
| 1986   | 1700                |             |              | 0.000%            |                 |
| 1987   | 9400                | 720         | 287,960      | 7.660%            | 0.250%          |
| 1988   | 672                 |             | 292,497      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1988   | 709                 |             |              | 0.000%            |                 |
| 1989   | 3300                | 2400        | 300,067      | 72.727%           | 0.800%          |
| 1990   | 4300                |             | 303,946      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1991   | 42600               | 42600       | 332,228      | 100.000%          | 12.823%         |
| 1991   | 3700                |             |              | 0.000%            |                 |
| 1991   | 6900                |             |              | 0.000%            |                 |
| 1992   | 1100                |             | 299,115      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1992   | 11100               | 4100        |              | 36.937%           | 1.371%          |
| 1993   | 4000                |             | 276,109      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1993   | 3500                |             |              | 0.000%            |                 |
| 1993   | 5700                |             |              | 0.000%            |                 |
| 1994   | 13855               | 1497        | 262,246      | 10.805%           | 0.571%          |
| 1995   | 3100                |             | 262,862      | 0.000%            | 0.000%          |
| 1996   | 5051                | 982         | 265,014      | 19.442%           | 0.371%          |
| 1997   | 8900                | 2100        | 266,217      | 23.596%           | 0.789%          |
| 1998   | 6100                | 2800        | 272,370      | 45.902%           | 1.028%          |
| 1998   | 20800               | 1859        |              | 8.938%            | 0.683%          |
| 1999   | 14500               | 10900       | 288,117      | 75.172%           | 3.783%          |
|  | \$ 430,354          | \$ 82,293   | \$ 5,971,164 | 19.122%           | 1.378%          |

Table 4.1. Supplemental Appropriations Analysis 1974-1999. Source: [Ref 21]



| (\$Millions)         | Supplemental<br>Amount<br>1974-1999 | DoD Portion<br>1974-1999 | DoD Budget<br>1974-1999 | Percent of<br>Supplemental(s) | Percent<br>of DoD<br>Budget |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total                | \$430,354                           | \$82,293                 | \$5,971,164             | 19.1%                         | 1.38%                       |
| 1991<br>Supplemental | 42,600                              | 42,600                   | 332,228                 | 0.7 %                         | 12.8%                       |
| New Total            | 387,754                             | 39,693                   | 5,971,164               | 6.5%                          | 0.67%                       |

Table 4.2. FY 1991 Desert Storm Supplemental Analysis. Source: [Ref. 21]

Because spending limits have capped total discretionary spending below inflation-adjusted levels throughout the 1990's, many policymakers feel that those limits can encourage relatively higher levels of emergency spending since such spending is effectively exempt from the caps. Increasing levels have heightened their concern. [Ref. 19:p. 11]

The timing of introduction of the bills and replenishment back into the DoD budget has caused some Members of Congress to consider emergency supplementals the "preferred method to evade budget discipline." [Ref. 15:p. 11]

Each year in the late September or early October timeframe, budget submissions are submitted to DoD and OMB for the next fiscal year to be contained in the President's budget and for presentation to Congress in the following February. Although DoD begins executing new fiscal year money on 1 October, it can encounter unforeseen emergency requirements early in the fiscal year that were not in that year's budget. To remedy the dilemma of executing the President's directive with limited resources, DoD borrows from the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) account against fourth quarter spending plans. DoD must depend upon an emergency supplemental being passed early

enough in the fiscal year so that it can allocate the money and execute the spending plans against which it had previously borrowed.

Supplementals that get passed in late August or early September would make this difficult for DoD to execute; most supplementals are passed between April and August. Late congressional action and a desire to keep from confusing Members of Congress over the new budget or any emergency supplementals has led DoD to manage the time of the bill submission so that it occurs after the main budget has been presented. Indeed timing issues are important, but the disasters that drive supplementals cannot be relied upon to occur at the same time each year.

In summary, DoD does its best to carry out the President's orders by borrowing from O&M funds. Afterwards, it goes back to Congress for reimbursement.

#### **D. NON-DOD EMERGENCIES AND PORK BARREL POLITICS**

As cited in the CBO Testimony on Budgeting for Emergency Spending, a combination of increasing incidents of disasters coupled with changes in federal budget practices have led to new levels of increased emergency supplemental requests:

Since 1991, domestic spending has been high relative to the disaster-related spending shown in the 1970s and 1980s. Some analysts would attribute that to excesses resulting from tight discretionary caps and the existence of a safety valve. [Ref. 9:p. 6]

An historical viewpoint regarding domestic spending for disasters is illustrated in Figure 4.2 below. Upon inspection of the graph, the data reflect that emergency supplemental spending related only to natural disasters such as the Mount St. Helens eruption in 1980, Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989. Since 1991,

emergency spending for purposes other than natural disasters, including both regular and supplemental appropriations have been allocated to disasters such as the Los Angeles Riots in 1992.

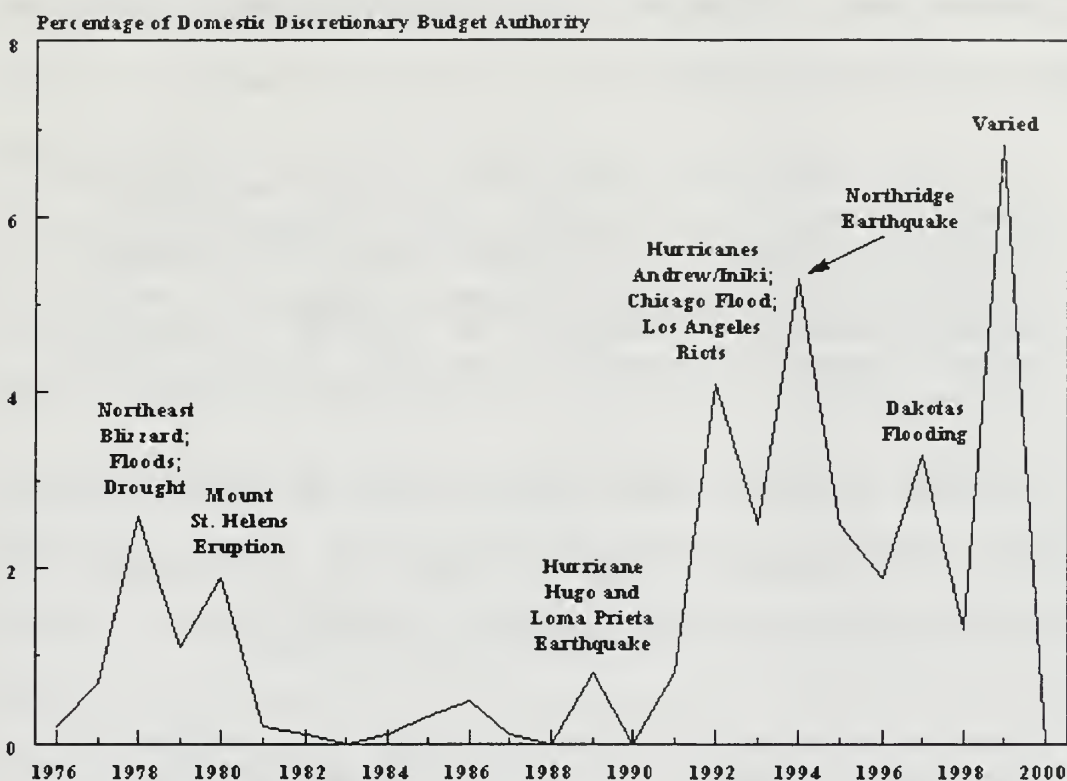


Figure 4.2. Domestic Supplemental Spending for Disasters and Post-1991 Supplemental Emergency Spending. Source: [Ref. 9:p.6]

Nevertheless, this safety valve can be an invitation to Members of Congress and their parochial interests for local constituents, i.e., pork barrel politics. As a result of the social unrest in Los Angeles in 1992, Congress approved a \$1.1 billion nationwide (pork barrel) Urban Aid package, over \$600,000 above the emergent requirement.

Ron Paul suggests emergency spending bills are nothing but pork barrel politics. He believes Congress must “adhere to its existing fiscal year budget, just as families and

businesses must operate within their own budgets.” He bluntly calls emergency supplemental spending bills “dangerous, wasteful, and unnecessary”.

In addition to non-defense emergencies, he sharply criticizes overseas spending as well. Recently, over \$1.3 billion was provided to Columbia, Bolivia, and Ecuador for a counternarcotics “emergency”. Paul argues,

Our nation should not be spending billions of dollars and sending 60 military helicopters to the Colombian Army and National Police to escalate our failed drug war. We risk another Nicaragua when we meddle in the internal politics and military activities of a foreign nation. Sending expensive helicopters to Colombia is the worst kind of pork-barrel politics- helicopters are ineffective weapons of war, as we have seen in Vietnam and Somalia. [Ref. 20:p. 1]

Meanwhile in Kosovo, ongoing military action in the form of peacekeeping operations, carries an ongoing \$2.1 billion price tag per year. Paul also points out that these operations are really acts of war requiring congressional approval.

Moreover, our national sovereignty is threatened when we place our troops under UN Command. We don’t need to spend more money on Kosovo or any other foreign war the UN deems deserving. Time and time again we have seen the disastrous consequences of meddling in wars which do not involve our national interests...UN peacekeeping doesn’t work, and we should not be spending billions of dollars in emergency funds perpetuating our involvement. [Ref. 20:p. 1]

## **E. SUMMARY**

With respect to the DoD budget, emergency supplementals are an ever-increasing item in the federal budget appropriations process. Introduced during midyear budget wrangling, the amounts and impact of emergency loophole spending escalate as Congress fails to exercise its budgetary discipline. During the past quarter-century, over sixty

supplemental bills have been introduced to address national emergencies, both defense and non-defense.

While emergency funding for Operation Desert Storm was exempt from the discretionary spending caps at the time the BEA went into effect, defense appropriations continue to be augmented by emergency appropriations as the number of worldwide military contingencies increase and American commitments expand.

Peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and Kosovo are bona fide emergencies, however, the ongoing funneling of taxpayer dollars into such commitments goes well beyond the definition of true emergencies.

Lastly, pork barrel politics erode good budget discipline at the cost of future defense dollars. Indeed, “pork-barreling” encourages individual Members to hide their pet projects in bills. In Congress, ‘the powers that be’ dole out spending for Members’ personal projects to garner their vote for the spending bills. The result is always higher and more wasteful spending.” [Ref. 19:p. 2]



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



## V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### A. SUMMARY

The focus of this study is built upon the framework of defining the emergency appropriations from a Department of Defense perspective and how they are designated within the federal budget process. Beginning with a background to the FY2000 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill and the definition of complex emergencies, peacemaking and peace enforcement, it has become clear that such designated operations represent national interests and consume substantial financial resources. Moreover, the congressional interpretations of bona fide emergencies were discussed, providing essential elements to define true emergencies in the context of supplemental appropriations. Indeed, budgetary discipline, planning, and discretion have become the trademarks of sound emergency legislation. The fact that emergencies are uncontrollable, unforeseeable, and not well defined in budget law makes all emergencies “complex”.

Since the Vietnam War and including today’s Kosovo peacekeeping operations, emergency assistance has been a salient topic for debate among the Members of Congress. Four major Acts of budgetary reform have treated emergencies as a significant category within the appropriations process. Meanwhile, reduced defense budgets and offsets from discretionary DoD accounts have amplified the negative impact on defense readiness.

After analyzing sixty-one supplemental bills from the period of 1974 to 1999, it is clear that emergency appropriations comprise a significant portion of all supplementals and DoD budget amendments. Over the past quarter-century, the mid-year pattern remains true to lawmakers, as supplemental funding level debates reach their climax in late summer each year. Furthermore, the ongoing quest for a consistent definition of “dire emergency” continues to allow pork barrel politics to play a large role in the supplemental appropriations process. The hallmarks of sound budgeting rely on the loophole of designating “emergencies.”

## **B. CONCLUSIONS**

While the portion of defense-related emergency appropriations has been relatively small over the period since the Vietnam War, the lion’s share has accumulated over the last decade since the Persian Gulf War. Nevertheless, defense budgets have stagnated at a time when it appears that the frequency of complex emergencies continues to steadily increase. Peacekeeping operations have a severe impact on DoD budgets and defense readiness. The constant need to augment the DoD budget with “emergency” spending is a counteractive budgetary scheme. Moreover, it lends to Congress loosening the federal purse strings and allowing pork-barrel politics to upset the balance of true emergencies and defense readiness.

Thus, it is imperative that Congress exercise good budgetary discipline regarding emergency supplemental appropriations. It should require agencies to improve planning for emergent situations in order to avoid the mid-year plus-ups of creating veritable new budgets. By implementing these practices, Congress can avoid mortgaging future defense readiness and still support the military’s role in global emergency operations.

Irrespective of improvements in budget planning, it should be recognized that some level of supplemental appropriations will always be necessary to meet true budget emergencies.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

# APPENDIX. LEGISLATIVE TRACKING OF EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTALS

| LEGISLATIVE TRACKING OF EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTALS CY1974-1999 |    |                |        |                 |             |                  |              |                             |                  |                   |                                 |  |
|---|----|----------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| CQ YEAR   | FY | PUBLIC LAW NO. | INTRO  | HOUSE COMMITTEE | HOUSE FLOOR | SENATE COMMITTEE | SENATE FLOOR | ENCLAVE REPORT (CFR) ISSUED | CFR PASSED HOUSE | CFR PASSED SENATE | DATE PRESIDENT SIGNED           |  |
| 1974  | 74 | 93-305         | 4-Apr  | 4-Apr           | 10-Apr      | 3-May            | 7-May        |                             | 4-Jun            | 5-Jun             | 8-Jun                           |  |
| 1974  | 74 | 93-321         | 17-Jun | 21-Jun          | 24-Jun      | 25-Jun           | 26-Jun       |                             |                  |                   | 30-Jun                          |  |
| 1974  | 75 | 93-554         | 25-Sep | 25-Sep          | 2-Oct       | 9-Oct            | 20-Nov       |                             | 16-Dec           | 16-Dec            | 27-Dec                          |  |
| 1974  | 75 | 93-624         | 17-Dec | 17-Dec          | 18-Dec      | 18-Dec           | 19-Dec       |                             | 19-Dec           | 19-Dec            | 3-Jan                           |  |
| 1975  | 75 | 94-06          | 18-Feb | 18-Feb          | 20-Feb      | 25-Feb           | 26-Feb       |                             | 27-Feb           | 27-Feb            | 28-Feb                          |  |
| 1975  | 75 | 94-17          | 26-Mar | 10-Apr          | 15-Apr      | 17-Apr           | 18-Apr       |                             | 21-Apr           | 21-Apr            | 24-Apr                          |  |
| 1975  | 75 | 94-32          | 10-Apr | 10-Apr          | 15-Apr      | 14-May           | 20-May       | 22-May                      | 22-May           | 11-Jun            | 12-Jun                          |  |
| 1975  | 76 | 94-157         | 7-Nov  | 7-Nov           | 13-Nov      | 5-Dec            | 10-Dec       | 12-Dec                      | 15-Dec           | 15-Dec            | 18-Dec                          |  |
| 1976  | 76 | 94-252         | 9-Feb  | 11-Feb          | 18-Feb      | 19-Feb           | 26-Feb       | 22-Mar                      | 25-Mar           | 25-Mar            | 30-Mar                          |  |
| 1976  | 76 | 94-266         | 31-Mar | 2-Apr           | 5-Apr       | 8-Apr            | 9-Apr        | 7-Apr                       | 12-Apr           | 12-Apr            | 15-Apr                          |  |
| 1976  | 76 | 94-303         | 9-Apr  | 9-Apr           | 13-Apr      | 6-May            | 12-May       | 13-May                      | 18-May           | 19-May            | 1-Jun                           |  |
| 1976  | 76 | 94-438         | 15-Sep | 17-Sep          | 21-Sep      | 23-Sep           | 28-Sep       | 28-Sep                      | 30-Sep           | 30-Sep            | 30-Sep                          |  |
| 1977  | 77 | 95-13          | 23-Feb | 1-Mar           | 3-Mar       | 9-Mar            | 11-Mar       |                             |                  |                   | 21-Mar                          |  |
| 1977  | 77 | 95-16          | 24-Mar | 28-Mar          | 29-Mar      |                  |              |                             |                  |                   | 1-Apr                           |  |
| 1978  | 78 | 95-240         | 28-Sep | 28-Sep          | 25-Oct      | 28-Oct           | 28-Oct       | 8-Nov                       | 28-Feb           | 7-Dec             | 7-Mar                           |  |
| 1978  | 78 | 95-255         | 16-Mar | 20-Mar          | 22-Mar      | 23-Mar           |              |                             |                  |                   | 4-Apr                           |  |
| 1978  | 78 | 95-330         | 23-May | 28-Jun          | 11-Jul      |                  |              |                             |                  |                   | 31-Jul                          |  |
| 1978  | 78 | 95-332         | 31-May | 1-Jun           | 9-Jun       | 19-Jun           | 23-Jun       |                             | 19-Jul           | 20-Jul            | 2-Aug                           |  |
| 1978  | 78 | 95-355         | 13-Jul | 13-Jul          | 20-Jul      | 1-Aug            | 7-Aug        | 17-Aug                      | 17-Aug           | 25-Aug            | 8-Sep                           |  |
| 1979  | 79 | 96-38          | 31-May | 31-May          | 6-Jun       | 18-Jun           | 26-Jun       |                             | 17-Jun           | 20-Jun            | 25-Jul                          |  |
| 1980  | 80 | 96-240         | 1-May  |                 |             |                  |              |                             |                  |                   | 1-May                           |  |
| 1980  | 80 | 96-249         | 11-Jun | 8-May           | 8-May       | 6-Jul            | 23-Jul       |                             | 15-May           | 14-May            | 26-May                          |  |
| 1980  | 80 | 96-304         | 11-Jun | 11-Jun          | 19-Jun      | 23-Jun           | 28-Jun       |                             | 2-Jul            | 2-Jul             | 8-Jul                           |  |
| 1980  | 80 | 96-352         | 9-Sep  | 14-Sep          | 15-Sep      | 16-Sep           | 16-Sep       |                             | 16-Sep           | 16-Sep            | 17-Sep                          |  |
| 1981  | 81 | 97-12          | 8-May  | 13-May          | 13-May      | 14-May           | 21-May       |                             | 4-Jun            | 4-Jun             | 5-Jun                           |  |
| 1981  | 81 | 97-39          | 12-Mar | 4/ISASC         | 23-Jun      | 1-Apr            | 7-Apr        |                             | 4-Aug            | 30-Jul            | 14-Aug                          |  |
| 1982  | 82 | 97-147         | 29-Jan | 4-Feb           | 9-Feb       | 10-Feb           | 10-Feb       |                             |                  |                   | 15-Feb                          |  |
| 1982  | 82 | 97-148         | 29-Jan | 4-Feb           | 9-Feb       | 10-Feb           | 10-Feb       |                             |                  |                   | 22-Feb                          |  |
| 1982  | 82 | 97-216         | 24-Jun | 24-Jun          | 24-Jun      | 29-Jun           | 29-Jun       |                             | 15-Jul           | 15-Jul            | 18-Jul                          |  |
| 1982  | 82 | 97-257         | 28-Jul | 27-Jul          | 29-Jul      | 3-Aug            | 11-Aug       |                             | 18-Aug           | 20-Aug            | 8/28 VETO/<br>HOR9/9<br>SOR9/10 |  |
| 1983  | 83 | 98-08          | 1-Mar  | 1-Mar           | 3-Mar       | 7-Mar            | 17-Mar       |                             | 22-Mar           | 24-Mar            | 24-Mar                          |  |
| 1983  | 83 | 98-63          | 18-May | 18-May          | 25-May      | 26-May           | 16-Jun       |                             | 28-Jul           | 29-Jul            | 30-Jul                          |  |
| 1983  | 84 | 98-181         | 22-Sep | 22-Sep          | 5-Oct       | 19-Oct           | 27-Oct       | 4-Nov                       | 16-Nov           | 17-Nov            | 30-Nov                          |  |
| 1984  | 84 | 98-248         | 28-Feb | 29-Feb          | 6-Mar       | 8-Mar            | 15-Mar       | 27-Mar                      | 27-Mar           | 27-Mar            | 30-Mar                          |  |
| 1984  | 84 | 98-332         | 28-Feb | 29-Feb          | 6-Mar       | 14-Mar           | 5-Apr        |                             | 24-May           | 25-Jun            | 2-Jul                           |  |
| 1984  | 84 | 98-396         | 27-Jul | 27-Jul          | 1-Aug       | 2-Aug            | 8-Aug        |                             | 10-Aug           | 10-Aug            | 22-Aug                          |  |
| 1985  | 85 | 99-10          | 21-Feb | 21-Feb          | 28-Feb      | 5-Mar            | 20-Mar       |                             | 2-Apr            | 2-Apr             | 4-Apr                           |  |
| 1985  | 85 | 99-88          | 22-May | 22-May          | 12-Jun      | 20-Jun           | 13-Jun       | 31-Jul                      | 31-Jul           | 1-Aug             | 15-Aug                          |  |
| 1986  | 86 | 99-243         | 6-Feb  | 6-Feb           | 6-Feb       |                  |              |                             |                  |                   | 10-Feb                          |  |
| 1986  | 86 | 99-263         | 26-Feb | 26-Feb          | 26-Feb      | 5-Mar            | 13-Mar       |                             | 18-Mar           | 19-Mar            | 24-Mar                          |  |
| 1986  | 86 | 99-349         | 25-Mar | 25-Mar          | 25-Mar      | 15-May           | 6-Jun        | 24-Jun                      | 26-Jun           | 26-Jun            | 2-Jul                           |  |
| 1987  | 87 | 100-71         | 25-Mar | 25-Mar          | 25-Mar      | 1-May            | 25-Mar       | 2-Jun                       | 30-Jun           | 1-Jul             | 11-Jul                          |  |
| 1988  | 88 | 304            | 26-Apr | 26-Apr          |             |                  |              |                             | 27-Apr           | 28-Apr            | 29-Apr                          |  |
| 1988  | 88 | 393            | 13-Jul | 27-Jul          | 13-Jul      | 10-Aug           | 13-Jul       |                             | 11-Aug           | 11-Aug            | 14-Aug                          |  |
| 1989  | 89 | 101-45         | 18-May | 18-May          | 18-May      | 24-May           | 18-May       | 15-Jun                      | 23-Jun           | 23-Jun            | 30-Jun                          |  |
| 1990  | 89 | 101-302        | 27-Mar | 3-Apr           | 27-Mar      | 1-May            | 24-Apr       | 24-May                      | 24-May           | 24-May            | 25-May                          |  |
| 1991  | 91 | 102-229        | 28-Feb | 28-Feb          | 28-Feb      | 15-Nov           | 27-Nov       | 27-Nov                      | 27-Nov           | 27-Nov            | 12-Dec                          |  |
| 1991  | 91 | 102-27         | 5-Mar  | 7-Mar           | 5-Mar       | 20-Mar           | 14-Mar       | 22-Mar                      | 22-Mar           | 22-Mar            | 10-Apr                          |  |
| 1991  | 91 | 102-28         | 5-Mar  | 5-Mar           | 7-Mar       | 14-Mar           | 19-Mar       | 21-Mar                      | 22-Mar           | 22-Mar            | 10-Apr                          |  |
| 1992  | 91 | 102-302        | 12-May | 14-May          | 12-May      | 21-May           | 19-May       | 17-Jun                      | 18-Jun           | 18-Jun            | 22-Jun                          |  |
| 1992  | 92 | 102-368        | 21-Jul | 28-Jul          | 21-Jul      | 15-Sep           | 21-Jul       | 18-Sep                      | 18-Sep           | 18-Sep            | 23-Sep                          |  |
| 1993  | 92 | 103-24         | 15-Mar | 19-Mar          | 15-Mar      | 21-Apr           | 15-Mar       | 22-Apr                      | 22-Apr           | 22-Apr            | 23-Apr                          |  |
| 1993  | 92 | 103-50         | 13-May | 26-May          | 13-May      | 22-Jun           | 13-May       | 30-Jun                      | 1-Jul            | 1-Jul             | 2-Jul                           |  |
| 1993  | 93 | 103-75         | 20-Jul | 27-Jul          | 20-Jul      | 4-Aug            | 20-Jul       | 6-Aug                       | 6-Aug            | 6-Aug             | 12-Aug                          |  |
| 1994  | 94 | 103-211        | 1-Feb  | 3-Feb           | 1-Feb       | 10-Feb           | 1-Feb        | 11-Feb                      | 11-Feb           | 11-Feb            | 12-Feb                          |  |
| 1995  | 95 | 104-06         | 10-Feb | 22-Feb          | 10-Feb      | 16-Mar           | 2-Mar        | 6-Apr                       | 6-Apr            | 6-Apr             | 10-Apr                          |  |
| 1996  | 97 | 104-208        | 11-Jun |                 |             |                  |              |                             | 28-Sep           |                   | 30-Sep                          |  |
| 1997  | 96 | 105-18         | 12-Jun |                 |             | 12-Jun           | 12-Jun       | 12-Jun                      |                  | 12-Jun            | 12-Jun                          |  |
| 1998  | 97 | 105-174        | 27-Mar | 31-Mar          | 27-Mar      | 31-Mar           | 27-Mar       | 23-Apr                      | 30-Apr           | 30-Apr            | 1-May                           |  |
| 1998  | 98 | 105-277        | 24-Jul | 30-Jul          | 24-Jul      | 30-Jul           | 24-Jul       | 19-Oct                      | 20-Oct           | 21-Oct            | 21-Oct                          |  |
| 1999  | 99 | 106-51         | 4-May  | 6-May           | 4-May       | 25-May           | 6-May        | 3-Aug                       | 4-Aug            | 4-Aug             | 17-Aug                          |  |

Source: [Ref. 21]

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



## LIST OF REFERENCES

1. The Latin American Working Group, "*Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill.*" Database on-line. Available at [<http://www.lawg.org/bk521.html>]. November 4, 2000.
2. Hasskamp, Charles W. *Operations other than War: Who Says Warriors Don't Do Windows?* Air War College Maxwell Paper No. 13. Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. March, 1998.
3. McGrady, E.D. *Peacemaking, Complex Emergencies, and Disaster Response: What Happens, How Do You Respond?* Alexandria, Virginia: Center for Naval Analyses, 1999.
4. Collender, Stanley E. *The Guide to the Federal Budget.* New York: The Century Foundation Press, 1999.
5. Sperry, Peter and Gregg Vanhelmond. "*Using Supplemental Spending Bills to Raid the Budget Surplus.*" CNS Information Services. March 10, 1999. Database on-line. Available from [[http://www.tbhonline.com/cns/9903/990310supplemental\\_spending.html](http://www.tbhonline.com/cns/9903/990310supplemental_spending.html)].
6. Sperry, Peter. "Time for the Senate to Unmask Emergency Spending." The Heritage Foundation. April 6, 2000. Database on-line. Available from [<http://www.heritage.org/library/execmemo/em667.html>].
7. U.S. Congress. Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Assistance to the Republic of South Vietnam for Fiscal Year 1975. *Hearings before Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations House of Representatives.* 94th Cong., 1st Sess., 21 April 1975.
8. Taylor, Leonard B. *Financial Management of the Vietnam Conflict, 1962-1972.* Department of the Army, 1974. Database on-line. Available from Webcat Gateway<<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/BOOKS/Vietnam/Fin-Mgt/FM-1.htm>>.
9. U.S. Congress. CBO Testimony. *Statement of James L. Blum, Deputy Director, Congressional Budget Office on Budgeting for Emergency Spending before the Task Force on Budget Process Committee on the Budget House of Representatives.* 23 June 1998. Database on-line. Available from [<http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=591&sequence=0&from=5>].

10. Schick, Allen. *Congress and Money: Budgeting, Spending and Taxing*. Washington, D.C. The Urban Institute, 1980.
11. Tyszkiewicz, Mary T. and Stephen Daggett. *CRS Report for Congress: A Defense Budget Primer*. Washington, D.C. Congressional Research Service, 9 December 1998.
12. Thurber, James A. "Congressional Budget Reform: Impact on the Appropriations Committees." *Public Budgeting and Finance Quarterly*. Fall, 1997. Blackwell Publishers, Inc. Malden, MA. 62-73.
13. McMurtry, Virginia A. "The Impoundment Control Act of 1974: Restraining or Reviving Presidential Power?"
14. McCaffery, Jerry. *The Structure and Process of Budgeting*. Public Policy and Budgeting Collateral Materials MN3172. Naval Postgraduate School. Monterey, 2000.
15. Doyle, Richard and Jerry McCaffery. "The Budget Enforcement Act in 1991: Isometric Budgeting." *Public Budgeting and Finance Quarterly*. Spring, 1992. Blackwell Publishers, Inc. Malden, MA.
16. Daggett, Stephen. *General Distribution Memo: Emergency Appropriations for the Department of Defense*. Washington, D.C. Congressional Research Service, August 18, 1998.
17. Davis, Edward. "The Evolution of Federal Spending Controls: A Brief Overview." *Public Budgeting and Finance Quarterly*. Fall, 1997. Blackwell Publishers, Inc. Malden, MA.
18. Schick, Allen. *The Federal Budget*. Washington, D.C. The Brookings Institution, 1995.
19. Myrick, Sue. Bulletin: *Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill*. Database on-line. Available at [<http://www.house.gov/myrick/bulletin.htm>]. November 4, 2000.
20. Paul, Ron. "Last-Minute Supplemental Spending is Dangerous and Unnecessary." Database on-line. Available at [<http://www.house.gov/paul/tst/tst2000071000.htm>]. July 10, 2000.
21. *Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, vol. 30-54. Washington, D.C. 1974-1998.

## INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST

1. Defense Technical Information Center ..... 2  
8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 0944  
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6218
2. Dudley Knox Library ..... 2  
Naval Postgraduate School  
411 Dyer Road  
Monterey, CA 93943-5101
3. Professor Jerry McCaffery ..... 1  
Naval Postgraduate School  
Monterey, CA 93943
4. Captain John E. Mutt, USN, Ret. .... 1  
Naval Postgraduate School  
Monterey, CA 93943
5. LCDR Paul A. Godek..... 1  
586 B Sampson Lane  
Monterey, CA 93940







63 290NP6  
TH 2570  
6/02 22527-200 NLE









DUDLEY KNOX LIBRARY



3 2768 00402785 4